FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1841. [NO. 1246.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.

$3 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 50 during the year of subscription; or $4 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be published till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW NOVELS, &c.

ROBINSONS, or the Black Riders of Connaught; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; The Old Curiosity Shop, by Dickens; Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon; The Quadroone, or St. Michael's Night; Rights of the People; Combe's Tour in the U. States; Fiberforce's Correspondence; Mechanic's Apprentice; Tales of History; Farewell Tales; Sedgwick's Stories; Southern Harmony; Mitchell's Geography, &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.

Received per Steam Boat,

BBLS. NEWARK CIDER.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 3, 1841. 45-tf.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a man named BILLY, about 50 years old, of dark color, and well known about Fayetteville as a Fiddler. It is supposed he is lurking about Town. The above reward is offered for taking him up and confining him in Jail.

C. J. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45-tf.

NOTICE.

Will be offered at Public Auction on the 15th day of May next, at the town of Allamahe, in the County of Stanly, the LOTS of said town, on a credit of one and two years. Bond and security required from the purchasers. The place is celebrated for water as any in the country with the Chalybeate Springs. Attendance will be given by the undersigned.

PARHAM KIRK,
D. A. G. PALMER,
MAT. MOOSE, Sen.,
JACOB EFORD Sen.,
JOHN LITTLE,
RICHARD STOKER,
Commissioners.
April 6, 1841. 45-3w

COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

NEW YORK.

THE SUBSCRIBER having made arrangements for transacting a

General Agency and Commission Business,

in this City, is prepared to execute orders entrusted to him for the purchase of all descriptions of MERCHANDISE, SALES OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCE, &c. consigned him, to which he will give his unremitted attention.

From his experience in, and long acquaintance with the Trade of North Carolina, he flatters himself he is enabled to render himself useful to his friends, whose business he respectfully solicits. Particular attention will be paid to the selection and purchase of Goods adapted to the North Carolina Trade, in which from his past experience, he feels confident of being able to give general satisfaction.

GEO. W. HUTTON,
109 John, corner of Pearl st., New York.
New York, April 7, 1841. 45-2m

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wadesboro', N. C., on the 1st day of April, 1841:—

Messrs. S. Ashe, Joshua Allen, Young Allen.
A. E. Bonnott, May Buchannan, William Bynum, George D. Boggan, (2,) Asa Bancombe, Bingham, Silvin Cox, John Cochran.
Sarah Douglas, Stephen Dees.
Richard Greer, Henry Grady, Nathan Grace, Grace, John Grace, H. Gordon.
Charles Hicks, Noah Hemby, Miss Mary G. Hall.
John Ingram, Atlas Jowers, Isham Ingram.
Mrs. Eliza Kendall.
Gen. B. Lindsey.
Edward D. Martin, A. C. Moore, Joseph Moore, Morris McCaully, J. B. Morss, McMillan.
Wm. Newton.
Henry Pratt, John Phillips, Martin J. Pickett, Prince.
Thos. Robinson, Napoleon B. Robeson.
Robert Stacks, Pius Sikes.
John Taylor, Gray Taylor, (2.)
Jacob Waynesburg, Wm. Waddill or Son, Winston, Miss M. C. Webster, Christopher Wall & Holton.

W. B. McCORKLE, *P. M.*

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, TWO PLANTATIONS in Moore County, on which he has resided for many years as the Plantation whereon he now lives, the other known as the Williams' Bridge place. The former tract contains about TWO HUNDRED AND ACRES, the most of which is good for wheat and Cotton land; the buildings are all in good repair, water good, and the situation desirable. The latter tract contains about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, situated on Deep River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, a considerable portion of which is Low Grounds of the first quality. The buildings are comfortable, among which is a new Store House and an excellent stand for business. Independent of the advantages of the Dwelling Buildings, is a Bridge across the River, which yields an income equal to any Bridge on Deep River. I will sell one or both on terms corresponding with the times. A part of the purchase money will be required in advance.

JOSIAH TYSON.
Moore County, March 22 1841. 42-1m

$200 Reward,

RAN away from the subscriber, a negro man named BRADLEY. He is a well made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by examination you may discover a small scar on his upper lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said negro was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was purchased by his young master to Lowndes county, Miss., where sold to a man by the name of Garey, according to the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.
Rocky Roads, Williamson county, Tenn., July 4, 1840. 7tf

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and SATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Cap and Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books; &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.

E. J. HALE.
October 5, 1840.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK, containing valuable papers, was found in the road near Fayetteville, a few days ago. The owner can obtain it by describing, and paying for this advertisement. Call at this Office.

March 24, 1841. 42tf

NEW GOODS.

H. & E. J. LILLY are now opening a handsome assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS.

Also, a good assortment of

HATS, SHOES & BONNETS.

All of which are offered on accommodating terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

April 7, 1841. 44tf

FOR SALE—Just Received.

200 DOZEN TWIFFLERS, (Plates,)
100 ditto Mufflers, ditto,
350 sets CUPS and SAUCERS,
100 bundles Northern HAY.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 3, 1841. 44tf

FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE,
1000 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and PAINT,
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
April 6, 1841. 44

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 9 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*
April 6, 1841. 44-tf.

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c.

E. J. HALE.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville on the 1st of April, 1841:—

A.
William Allen.
W. P. & D. T. Averett.
James N. Alford.

B.
Duncan Buie.
J. M. Beasly.
Peter Bolton.
Thomas J. Bulla.
Arch'd Buie.
Elizabeth Bradley.
D. Buie.
Zadoc Baker.
Matthew Branch.
D. Battle.
Silas Biglow.

C.
Daniel Core.
Neill Campbell.
Arch'd Currie.
John Campbell.
James W. Cromartie.
James R. Chasen.
Daniel Clark.
Evander Calvin.
Colin Campbell.

D.
J. S. Dunn.
Rev. Tho. F. Davis.
Absalom Davis.
Mary Daniels.

E.
Hiram Edwards.
Mary A. Evans.
George W. Ellis.

F.
George Pitch.
Owen Floyd.

G.
Saluda Gee.

H.
Jesse Holmes.
W. H. Harrison.
John Hair.
John Holly.
Reddick Holly.

J.
A. M. Jackson.
John D. James.
Travis Jackson.
Donald Johnson.
Ed. Jennings.
Samuel Jones.
Owen Jones.
Joshua Jessup.
Nathan Jones.
Levi Jones.
Wm. Jackson.
Ab'm Johnson.
Augustus Jordan.

K.
Harriet Kelly.
Timothy Kirk.

L.
Hardy Layton.
Sylvester Lane.
Wm. Murchison.
Robt. W. Lancaster.

M.
John Mitchell.
Cynthia Mills.
Duncan Munn.

Mc.
Catharine McNair.
Donald A. McMillan.
John H. McNeill.
James McKethian.
Angus McDonald.
Benjamin McGee.
Duncan McNeill.
Neill McGregor.
Ann McCormick.
Elenor McDuffy, 2.
Hugh McLean.
Neil McDonald.
Hector McNeill.
Daniel McMillan.
William McDugald.
Murdock McLeod.
D. L. McMillan.
Angus McGill.

N.
Lucy Newsom.

O.
Richard Overby.

P.
M. A. Patterson.
Etheldred Porter.
Mary Poarch.

R.
Emily A. Russ.
William Ralston.
John Ray, (Tailor.)
Duncan Ray, (Hatter.)
John Robinson.
John W. Rouse.
Gibson Rollins.

S.
James M. Smith.
Augus Shaw.
Samuel Shaw.
Daniel Smith.
Abram Scott.
Thomas Strother, 2.
James Smith.
William Smith.
William J. Smith.
William Sexton.
Thomas Smith.
E. H. Sheppard.

T.
Newsom Terry.
Ellen Templeton.
Sarah Turner.
Peter Turner.

W.
John Word, 2.
Daniel Williams,
J. T. C. Wilber, 4.
Hiram Wright.
Wm. R. Watkins.
Thos. L. Whitlock.
Wm. A. Wilkins.
Penny Ward.
Duncan P. West.
Neill Wilkeson.

JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Keiseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

NEW AGENCY.

THE Subscriber has taken an office one door North of the Store of Hall, McRae & Co., and is now prepared to attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, or any thing in the way of a general AGENCY BUSINESS. He has two large and convenient wharves, with four spacious docks, for the safe-keeping of Timber, Staves, &c. With these facilities, and a determination to use every exertion to promote the interest of those who may favour him with business, he hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage.

JOHN HALL.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 28, 1840. 21-tf
Refer to A. Lazarus, Hall, McRae & Co., Wilmington, and R. McRae, Fayetteville.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.

C. GOLDSOLD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 36tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove to the South West, will sell his HOUSE and LOT, well known as a House of ENTERTAINMENT, in the healthy Town of Rockingham, Richmond County, on reasonable terms. The house is large and roomy, with 9 fire places in it, all in good repair, with two offices suitable for an Attorney or a Medical gentleman. The Stable is large and in good repair. The Lot contains 25 or 30 acres of land, lying convenient to the House, and under a good fence. He will exchange the above for other property, say a Waggon and Team, the balance for Negro property, good notes, or rather than no trade, he will take some of Tom Benton's yellow boys, or even Sub-Treasury shin plasters. If not sold by the 22d of April next, he will offer it at public Sale, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The Furniture will be sold with it, if the purchaser wishes. If not sold then, I will rent it on reasonable terms to a good tenant.

E. LOVE.
Richmond County, Feb. 19, 1841. 38-tspd

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

☞PRESS FOR SALE.☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.
Wilmington, Nov. 12 1840.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1841.

Amelia Willis *vs.* Heirs at Law of Simon Willis, deceased.

[PETITION FOR DOWER.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Patrick Willis, Matthew Freeman and Sarah his wife, John Willis, and Dorothy Willis, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, successively, notifying said Defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May next, then and there to answer this petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them, and a Writ of Dower granted according to the prayer of the Petitioner.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of February, 1841.

SD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*
March 23, 1841. 43-6w

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO,
Superior Havana CIGARS, and
Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking.

Call and see it; I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.
October 29, 1840. 22tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine blue, black, olive, green, invisible green, Oxford drab and Cadet mixed Cloths and Cassimeres,
Superior Vesting,
345 pieces Linen Drilling, } Uncommonly cheap.
125 do Irish Linen, }
500 do Calico, some superior style,
Superior French Emb'd Lawns,
Ditto English Printed ditto,
Checked Muslin, Bishop Lawn, and Anker Bolting Cloths,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment;—all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will enable us to sell at very reduced prices for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 30, 1841. 43tf

MILLWRIGHT.

THE undersigned, having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be, he presumes, satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work, as to quality, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.
Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Cannes, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

An invoice of splendid DAHLIAS, from William Prince & Son, of Flushing, Long Island, expected per brig Belle—for sale. The invoice may be seen at the Post Office, where selections can be made.

JOHN McRAE.
Fayetteville, March 23, 1841. 42tf

MULES FOR SALE.

FIVE likely young MULES for Sale. A bargain will be given if applied for soon. Apply to

COOK & CO.
March 23, 1841. 42-tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late William Nott. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN D. STARR, *Adm'r.*
December 15, 1840. 28tf

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Almanac. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Ripon's Hymns, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
March 1.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE.

As many readers may desire to know, without possessing the means at hand of learning, the exact provision made by the Constitution and laws for the contingency in the Government which has just now, for the first time, happened, by the lamented decease of the late beloved Chief Magistrate, we insert those parts of the Constitution, and of the act of Congress of 1792, which relate to the subject:

[FROM THE CONSTITUTION.]

ART. 1, sec. 3, par. 5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

ART. 2, sec. 1, par. 6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

[FROM THE ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 1, 1792.]

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of a removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and, in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the offices of President and Vice President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State, specifying that electors of the President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen, in the several States, within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing: *Provided*, There shall be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the said first Wednesday in December; but if there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected shall not expire on the 3d day of March next ensuing, then the Secretary of State shall specify in the notification that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December in the year next ensuing, within which time the electors shall accordingly be appointed or chosen; and the electors shall meet and give their votes on the said first Wednesday in December, and the proceedings and duties of the said electors and others shall be pursuant to the directions prescribed in this act.

THE LATE CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

The following remarks from the National Intelligencer, prefacing the account of the Funeral Obsequies of the late President, (published in our last,) are so good that we cannot forbear inserting them:—

When, but four weeks since, it was our welcome task to lay before our readers a sketch of the joyous scenes which marked the Inauguration of a beloved Chief Magistrate, how little did we—alas! how little did any one—anticipate that our columns would so soon be occupied with the particulars of his Funeral Obsequies? It seems, even yet, but as a dream—some false, but affrighting vision. Could the deep solicitude of the best and the wisest men—could the fond, the sanguine hopes of innumerable personal and political friends—could the prayers, the sincere and fervent prayers, of a multitude of Christian people—could the undivided affection of almost an entire nation, have secured to one human being prolonged life and unimpaired health and felicity, these would assuredly have been the lot of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. Never, since the times of Washington, has any one man so concentrated upon himself the love and confidence of the American People; and never, since the melancholy day which shrouded a nation in mourning for his sudden death, has any event produced so general and so profound a sensation of surprise and sorrow.

So brief had been the late President's illness, that now, as in the case of Washington, there had scarce been time for us to begin to fear, when the stunning blow of the reality fell upon us like the stroke of thunder from a cloudless sky. Men looked aghast, and staggered, as if amazed by something they could scarce believe. But it was true. He who, with open beaming countenance, passed along our streets in the joy of his heart—he, the welcome, the long expected, the desired, on whom all eyes were fastened, to whom all hearts went out, who had within him more stirring subjects of exhilirating consciousness than have met in any single bosom since Washington was crowned with wreaths as he came back from Yorktown, was, on Wednesday last, within one month, "one little month," borne along that same crowded avenue—crowded, not as before, with a jubilant People gathered from every quarter of the country, but with sincerely sorrowing multitudes following his bier. As the shouts which then rent the air were the free spontaneous expression of the love and joy of freemen, delighting to confer their highest honors on one whom they believed to have richly deserved them, so, now, the tears which fell from the eyes of woman, the sighs and looks of grief of gray-headed men, the general, universal aspect of public sorrow, were the unbought, the unpurchasable tribute of a bereaved People to public virtue and devoted patriotism. This was not the momentary gush of feelings wrought upon by the pomp and circumstance of a funeral procession. It was not the sable car, the nodding plumes, the slow and mournful array—it was the event itself—the loss of such a man, at such a time, which drew forth these expressions of public feeling. They will be substantially the same in every part of the country. As it was here, so it will be every where. When the words "THE PRESIDENT IS DEAD" met the ear, the man of business dropped his pen—the artisan dropped his tools—children looked in the faces of their parents, and wives into the countenances of their husbands, and the wail of sorrow arose as if each had lost a parent or some near and dear friend. Could Gen. Harrison now look down on the land he loved, he might, indeed, "read his history in a Nation's eyes;" and those, whose bosoms glow and struggle with high purposes and strong desires for their country's good, may learn in what they now behold, wherever they turn their eyes, how glorious a reward awaits the memory of those who faithfully serve their country!

But, while we mourn for ourselves, there is no cause of mourning on behalf of the deceased. The ray of his country's gratitude, though late, shone in full splendor on his departing hour. He had attained all that man can reach of human honor. Freely, spontaneously, unanimously, had his countrymen placed him in the highest seat they had to give. He had done enough, during the brief time he occupied it, to show that, as he had passed with honor through many lesser trusts, so he was equal to this last and highest trial to which his character and powers could be subjected. As much as he had opportunity to do, he did well. The candid, even among his enemies, (if there be any who do not now blush to own that title) will admit this. But he had not so far entered on the tempestuous sea of public affairs as to expose himself to new and personal enmities from the discharge of his duty. Before the storm had time to gather—before envy, and detraction, and party fury had begun to muster their stores of coming vengeance to pour without mercy upon his head—that venerable head, silvered with the frosts of age and of long and arduous devotion to his country's service, is gently laid on the pillow of death. In that sacred sanctuary, which nothing earthly can invade, he sleeps in safety from the strife of tongues. His name, free from the semblance of a spot, and illustrious in the halo of an imperishable fame, is delivered over to history as a sacred trust, to be written on the same page with that of those pure patriots who, in every age and every land, have been the disinterested friends of human freedom and happiness. The beautiful union of private excellence with public virtue has never been more winningly exhibited than in the case of Gen. Harrison. His frank simplicity and freedom from all ostentation—his attachment to his soldiers—his urbanity and condescension to men of humble fortune—his charity to the poor—his open-hearted and open-handed hospitality—his incorruptible honesty in every pecuniary trust—his uniform, unwavering devotion to his country, illustrated in his dying moments by the expression of his attachment to the Constitution, and sanctified by the sentiments of personal piety—unite to entitle him to the inscription on his tomb of "THE GOOD PRESIDENT."

REPORT

Of the Committee of Investigation appointed at the Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, held April 5, 1841.

The Committee appointed at the meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, held January 4, 1841, to examine the details of the statement then submitted by the President, respectfully submit the following

REPORT.

The committee originally appointed, consisted of Joshua Lippincott, Moses Kempton, Charles Massey, Thomas P. Cope, Richard Willing, and David Kirkpatrick. The three last named gentlemen, declined acting: and Edward Coles, James S. Newbold and John Bacon having been selected to fill the vacancies, the Committee were finally organised, by the election of Joshua Lippincott as Chairman, and George Sharswood as Secretary; and on the twenty-ninth day of January, commenced the performance of the duties assigned them.

The Committee were accommodated by the Board of Directors with an apartment in the Bank, and were from time to time, attended by a Committee of that body, as well as by the Officers and Clerks of the Bank. Every facility was afforded to them, in the prosecution of their labors, as far as was practicable, by submitting to their examination the Books of the Bank, and by giving such verbal explanations, and furnishing such extracts and copies as were requested. At an early stage of their proceedings, they were officially notified by the President, that a resolution had been adopted by the Board of Directors, "That the Committee of Stockholders be informed, that the Board is ready to afford them every facility, in the prosecution of any investigation, which the Committee may be willing to make, of the affairs and transactions of this Bank, and the causes of its actual situation, and that it is the wish of this Board, that the Committee should make such investigation, in order that the results may be laid before the meeting of the Stockholders in April next." Conceiving it to be their duty, under the terms of their original appointment, as well as under the invitation thus extended to them by the Board, the Committee accordingly commenced an examination of "the affairs and transactions of the Bank," and "the causes of its actual situation."

The Committee proceeded in the first instance, to verify in detail, the Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of December 21, 1840. The securities and evidences in the possession of the Bank at Philadelphia, were accordingly produced, and on comparison therewith, the same was found to be correct. The cash was counted, on the second of March, and corresponded with the Leger Balance of that day. The returns from the several offices and agencies, were read and found to agree with the printed statement. The accounts of the circulation and issues of the late and present Bank were also examined.

The Committee have prepared and herewith submit a still more detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Bank, on the twenty-first day of December 1840, than that heretofore presented: exhibiting the particulars of each item of the original statement, in the same order and arrangement, as is therein pursued, omitting however, the items "Bank United States Stock, Balance unsold," and the amount credited as "Bonus for Charter."

The next object proposed was to make a valuation of the Assets. With this view they proceeded to re-examine the items of Active and Suspended Debt, Stocks, Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages, Foreign Bills of Exchange, and Amounts due by State Banks. The President of the Bank was also requested to obtain an estimate of the probable loss, on the Assets at the different Offices, and Agencies: returns from all of which have accordingly been received. The estimates thus made are presented in a column, added to the detailed statement, now submitted and before referred to, (App. A.)

The attempt to make an estimate of the Probable Losses, was found to be attended with considerable difficulty and embarrassment. To adopt the present depressed market value of the several stocks, and loans held by the Bank, would not be a fair criterion of their actual worth, which, rather than their present availability, was that at which the Committee endeavored to arrive. Still they have been necessarily guided, in a great measure by the Price Current of the day. Of the Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages, a very imperfect judgment could be formed, without inquiries as to title and incumbrances, which the Committee had not time to make. Many of the securities, are of a character to render it almost impracticable to form even a reasonable conjecture of their value. While therefore the Committee bespeak for this portion of their labours that regard, which is due to an honest effort, from the best means within their reach, to arrive at the truth, they must be permitted to qualify it with the remark, that it is necessarily only an approximation, in which they cannot ask the stockholders to place entire confidence. The ability of the Institution to realize any thing like a fair equivalent for its Assets, will depend much upon the course of policy it may in future pursue, and upon circumstances, which no one can be expected to foresee. The estimate is presented however with less reluctance, as from the details now given, each stockholder will be able to form a judgment for himself.

It may be proper here to remark, that it has been thought best by a majority of the Committee, not to submit the lists in detail of the active and suspended debt. The injury which would result to the credit of individuals by such an exposition, might ultimately be detrimental to the interests of the stockholders, while no benefit of sufficient

importance to counterbalance such a mischief, appeared to present itself. In regard to these two lines, therefore, the Committee will content themselves with remarking, that but a small proportion consists of regular mercantile discounts. On the Active Debt, December 21, 1840, are loans to seven incorporated or other Companies of 1 211,193 dollars, 22 cents, including one of 592,222 dollars, 22 cents, to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road Company. The sum of 710,050 dollars, 33 cents, is on obligations, having on that day more than six months to run, and of this sum 597,028 dollars, 5 cents, had more than twelve months to run. The sum of 273,888 dollars, 41 cents, a part of this line entered as "Bills receivable," being nominally payable on demand, and therefore properly composed of permanent accommodations, is not included in either of those amounts. Nor is the sum of 65,800 dollars, 86 cents, the balance for sales of Real Estates." A considerable portion of the remainder consists as will sufficiently appear from the fact, that forty-eight individuals, firms and companies, are discounts exceeding 20,000 dollars each, or who twenty-seven have discounts exceeding 40,000 dollars each, and nine exceeding 100,000 dollars each. A similar examination of the supposed debt exhibits as the most conspicuous individuals, firms and companies, standing entered on the books of that department, with more than 50,000 dollars each, and eighteen with more than 100,000 dollars each. There are six individuals and firms each of which are over 200,000 dollars each, and four of which are over 300,000 dollars each, and one of which is about 650,000 dollars each, a single account of which will be found four others, each exceeding 400,000 dollars, and to 569,000 dollars. Four joint-stock Companies are indebted on this line, 500,581 dollars, 53 cents, of which the Patapsco Bank and Germantown Rail Road Company is 125,502 dollars, 40 cents.

The whole result of the Valuation made by the Committee, may be thus stated in round numbers:—

The Assets of the Bank, exclusive of the Bonds, on the twenty-first day of December, 1840, according to the statement of the Committee, to 99,551,742 dollars, 46 cents, have been estimated at $61,779,795 46
From which deduct liabilities 36,939,539 63

Leaves the sum of $24,820,256 11

To represent the capital of $35,000,000 00
Less amount of Bonds omitted United States Stock on hand 2,471,500 00

[illegible]

[illegible] dred thousand dollars on the [illegible] ton, amounting [illegible] 1840 to 2,930,000 dollars, [illegible] lly lost or destroyed.

The Committee [illegible] General State [illegible] the first day of [illegible] April, 1841, and with a comparative [illegible] for those three periods, [illegible] of April 1, 1841.

The general [illegible] Bank Feb[illegible] to the stock [illegible] ninetenth day [illegible] considering the [illegible] then recently [illegible] sylvania. By [illegible] of the Institution [illegible] extending over [illegible] than one per[illegible] there appeared [illegible] Exchange, [illegible] Profit and Loss, [illegible] Contingent Fund [illegible]

Losses charged [illegible] the sum of	1,438,561 65
Foreign Exchange account,	817,471 63
Fund for extinguishing rest of	1,164,223 09
Banking Houses,	400,804 14
Contingent Interest,	1,000 00
	3,818,781 00
These sums after deducting the amount of deficiencies of expenses,	217,191 22
formed the surplus funds of the Institution,	3,601,589 78

from which, it will be recollected, it was strongly urged upon the Committee as an important argument in favor of accepting the proposition then offered, that, after making the most ample allowance for probable losses on the suspended debt and real estate the entire Bank could not possibly sustain in the least degree impairing the capital.

The origin of the course of policy, which has conducted to the present situation of the affairs of the Institution, does not appear to need the proof of the recharter by the State Legislature, and it is conceived that the charter of the Bank of the United States would not be [illegible] Congress, the Executive, and the People, [illegible] concerns, and [illegible] as speedily and, was to [illegible] as could be effected [illegible] This was generally [illegible] for them their [illegible] distant periods. [illegible] adopted of converting [illegible] the security of stocks, [illegible] joints might be provided for the [illegible] during the long period [illegible] On the 6th of March, [illegible] tod to the Bank, its [illegible] the circulation [illegible] the deposits and the power of expansion [illegible] was watched [illegible] was composed of [illegible] President, were [illegible] Loans on the [illegible] other approved [illegible] rate than six, but [illegible] rum." This [illegible] committee, was [illegible] under the new [illegible] cluded, under [illegible] adopting [illegible] of the former [illegible] dition of the Bank upon the 24 of March, 1825, the whole amount of [illegible] than personal security, was 4,797,936 dollars 25 cents, while by that of March 3, 1835, these loans had increased to the sum of 20,416,367 dollars 88 cents. Under such circumstances, the active means of the Bank were comparatively small, to pay the immediate demand of the State for the Bonds, to settle with the government of the United States for its stock, and to meet its creditors at the period of its recharter, soon began to be rapidly presented for redemption. The Bank was of necessity driven into the money [illegible] and very soon the first step was taken [illegible] by sending the Cashier to Europe for that purpose. Two loans were accordingly negotiated, one in England, of £1,000,000 sterling, and another in France, of 12,500,000 francs, on favorable terms.

In order to provide for the payment of these Loans, and to negotiate others, and in general to superintend the interests of the Institution abroad, it was determined by the Board, to have a General Agent residing in London, and on the 22d of September, Mr. Samuel Jaudon, then Cashier, was elected to that post, and his agency there commenced accordingly November 8, 1837.

At the same time the Bank entered the Foreign and Domestic Markets as competitors upon their Post Notes and Bonds payable in Europe the whole amount obtained in this way at different periods up to July, 1840, being more than twenty-three millions.

From these causes, as well as from the general derangement of affairs, the suspension of specie payments, and the discredit consequently thrown upon American securities, and more particularly from the course of the Bank's dealing in Foreign Exchanges, by drawing Bills to a large amount without having previously provided the funds for their payment, and thus subjecting their agent in London to the necessity of obtaining money in haste, in order to maintain the credit of the Bank, it was no longer found possible to command funds there upon the same favorable terms as before. And accordingly, upon Mr. Jaudon's subsequent negotiations for Loans, to the amount altogether of $12 212,697 46, there is chargeable to Losses the sum of $1,149,967 4, being for Discount, Commissions to Foreign Bankers, and other charges [illegible] including Mr. Jaudon's own com-

missions, and the expenses of the Agency in London amounting up to January 1, 1841, to the sum of 69 344 pounds 17 shillings 6 pence sterling, which at nine per cent exchange is equal to $335 937 39.

It may be proper to explain in passing, how this large sum for expenses of the Agency arises. When Mr. Jaudon was elected to the place of foreign agent, he was the principal cashier, at a salary of $7000 per annum. The Bank paid the loss on the sale of his furniture, $5074, and the passage of himself and family to London, a further sum of $1015. He was to devote himself exclusively to the business of the Bank, to negotiate an uncovered credit in England, to provide for the then existing debt in Europe, to receive its funds, to pay its bills and dividends, to effect sales of stocks, and generally to protect the interests of the Bank and "the country at large." For these services he was to receive the commission therefore charged and allowed to Baring, Brothers & Co., equal to about $28,000 per annum. In addition to which, the expenses of the agency were allowed For, including a salary of 1000 pounds sterling to his brother, Mr. Charles B. Jaudon, as his principal clerk. From increase of money operations, arising from facilities afforded by the agency, the amount upon which commissions were charged was greatly augmented, so that the sums paid him for his ordinary services up to January, 1841, amounted at nine per cent exchange to $178,044 47, and the expenses of the agency to $35,166 99. In addition to these sums, he was allowed by the Exchange Committee, an extra commission of one per cent upon a loan effected in October, 1839, of 800,000 pounds, say $38,755 56, and upon his claim for a similar commission upon subsequent loans in France and Holland, to the amount of $8,337,141 90, the board of directors, under the sanction of a legal opinion, from counsel of high standing, and the views of the former President, by whom the agreement with Mr. Jaudon was made, that the case of extraordinary loans was not anticipated, nor meant to be included in the original arrangement, allowed the further charge of $83,970 37. These several sums amount to $35,937 39, as before stated.

Such were some of the results of the resolution of March, 1835, though it cannot be questioned, that much may be fairly attributed to the unhappy situation of the business and exchanges of the country, concurring with the unfortunate policy pursued by the administration of the Bank. Thus the Institution has gone on, to increase its indebtedness abroad, until it has now more money borrowed in Europe, than it has on loan on its list of Active Debt in America. This has been superadded, extensive dealings in stock securities, though it is evident, from its very nature, that such a policy is at variance with the character, that such a policy was [illegible] and entirely abandoned. Such in its [illegible] as well purpose, yet one year after [illegible] March, 1837, its loans upon stocks and other personal securities had increased $7,821,541 [illegible] the Bills discounted [illegible] and possessing security, [illegible] ceased [illegible] Exchange, had suffered a diminution of $1,516,463 78. It seems to have been understood, to obtain money on loan, to pledge the stock of an [illegible] Company, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

OFFICIAL.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A RECOMMENDATION.

When a Christian People feel themselves be overtaken by a great public calamity, ecomes them to humble themselves un- the dispensation of Divine Providence, ecognise His righteous government over children of men, to acknowledge His dness in time past, as well as their own orthiness, and to supplicate His merciful tection for the future.

The death of William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, so soon r his elevation to that high office, is a avement peculiarly calculated to be re- ded as a heavy affliction, and to impress minds with a sense of the uncertainty of man things, and of the dependence of ions, as well as of individuals, upon our avenly Parent.

I have thought, therefore, that I should be ing in conformity with the general expecta- n and feelings of the community in re- mmending, as I now do, to the People of United States, of every religious deno- nation, that according to their several des and forms of worship, they observe ay of Fasting and Prayer, by such reli- us services as may be suitable on the oc- ion; and I recommend Friday, the four- nth day of May next, for that purpose; to end that, on that day, we may all, with accord, join in humble and reverential proach to Him, in whose hands we are, oking him to inspire us with a proper irit and temper of heart and mind under se frowns of His providence, and still to stow His gracious benedictions upon our overnment and our country.

JOHN TYLER.

Locofocoism Rebuked.—The following uke of the doctrines of the Destructives from the right quarter, being one in which general, countenance has been given to st other of the doctrines of the Van Bu- n school of politicians:

FROM THE CHARLESTON (S. C.) PATRIOT.

The New York Evening Post contends for the trine that the Courts are not competent to decide the inviolability of bank charters as contracts. ich Courts have exercised this power ever since the ablishment of our independence, and long antece- nt to it. Is there nothing to be deemed stable in r country? *Are judicial decisions, however sanc- ned by antiquity, to be the sport of popular ca- rice as well as legislative measures?* is legislation, ough all for instability in all countries largely in- enced by democratic impulses, to be omnipotent er the judiciary? Will it be contended that the wer to make a contract has the power also to oke it at will? If such is the condition by which erants with Legislatures are to be governed, let be avowed and understood. Let it be known as a le of conduct to those who rely on the faith of gislatures when they receive a grant of privileges d give for it an adequate consideration. Those o contend for *this destructive doctrine* do not ap- r to be conscious of the dangerous extension of ich it is susceptible. They seem not to be aware at it is the entering-wedge for the overthrow of ny of those rights of property which are guaran- d to their possessors by no higher sanction than at which secures chartered privileges, and not sanc- ed by any more inviolable prescription.

Factory Twine.—We have just seen a ne specimen of cotton twine, made at the ctory of the Messrs. Battle, on Tar river, dgecombe county, also made at the place by a ative North Carolinian. We take pleasure recommending this article to buyers and nsumers, because it is the product of home terprise and industry, and may be had on tter terms than the same article in the rthern markets; and it is surely a wise axim of economy, that we should never ring from abroad that which we can pro- uce at less expense at home. We were so shewn a specimen of sewing thread, hich satisfies us of the capability of the achinery to produce as good an article "in at line," as can be made any where in the niversal Yankee nation; and without *spin- ing* a long *yarn* on a subject which *twines* much about the general interest, or *seem- g* to be tedious, we shall *wind* up our re- arks by commending the establishment to ublic attention and patronage, as it is im- rtant wherever the spirit of enterprise is erted to keep the *ball* in motion.

Raleigh Star.

"What a dust I have kicked up," as the fly said when he perched upon a chariot wheel in full motion; and Mr. Pickens may with equal propriety be allowed to repeat the exclamation of the fly, in reference to his report, when he receives the intelligence by the British Queen.—*Alex. Gaz.*

The way they pay debts at the South West.—A gentleman who was called a short time since to examine the affairs of a New York house, which has been largely en- gaged in the southern trade for several years, states that they had $300,000 due from the South, and had been unable to collect but very little of it. On looking over their books, correspondences, &c. he found a letter from one of the agents of the house, then in ——, Alabama, giving reasons in detail why he could collect nothing, and therefore had drawn on the house for money to pay his expenses. His letter ran something like this—(alluding to merchants in that coun- try:) A. owing you $3000, sold out, put proceeds in negroes—gone to Texas. B. $4000, do. do. do. C. $6000, refuses to pay any thing, if you sue, it may be as difficult to get the money from the lawyer, (if he collects it) as from the debtor.

Another agent of this house writes from ——, in Mississippi,—on such a day I called on A. in this place, introduced myself as your agent. He made no reply, but took the chair from under him, and knocked me down. Fortunately, knowing what coun- try I was in, my pistols were loaded in my pockets, and thus I was protected. To crown this, A. then sits down and writes himself to the house, saying, he had tried to kill their agent, and it should be at the cost of the life of any person who ever came there to collect the debt. These two cases are only specimens of a volume of letters received in relation to the debts justly due them from the South. In the meantime, the gentlemen composing the New York house are unable to pay their debts, or pro- vide for their families, and their only remit- tances are these kind of letters.

Newport Herald.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1841.

FUNERAL HONORS IN MEMORY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.—From all parts of the coun- try the papers come teeming with accounts of meet- ings, processions, and other arrangements, made or to be made, for paying suitable honors to the memory of the lamented Harrison. Never, since the death of Washington, have the feelings and sympathies of a whole nation been so deeply aroused; and never, since that event, have such spontaneous bursts of real sorrow been exhibited, as the demise of the late President has called forth.

In this town, in pursuance of arrangements made by a Committee appointed for that purpose, last Fri- day was set apart for paying that honor to the memo- ry of the deceased which the high and exalted station he occupied, and the peculiar and melancholy circum- stances of his death, rendered necessary and proper.

The National Flag was hoisted at half-mast on the Town House at sun-rise; and at 10 o'clock, A. M., a Procession, under the direction of Capt. J. A. Bradford, assisted by Major Elijah Fuller, Major Charles Lutterloh, and Lieut. Duncan K. McRae, was formed on Rowan street in the following or- der:—

Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry.
Washington Guards.
Fire Companies.
Mechanic Benevolent Society.
Instructers of Youth and their Pupils.
Committee of Arrangements.
Orator.
Clergy.
Soldiers of the Revolution.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Magistrate of Police and Town Commissioners.
High Sheriff of the County & Clerks of the Courts.
Strangers.
Citizens of the Town and County.

The Procession moved through some of the princi- pal streets, and on Hay street was joined by a large concourse of Ladies, which imparted additional in- terest to its imposing appearance. It then marched to the Presbyterian Church, where, after an appro- priate Prayer and Hymn, a solemn and impressive Oration was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, detailing, in a succinct manner, the principal events which marked the life and character of the deceased, and replete with moral and religious instruction.

While the Procession was moving to the Church, nearly every Store was closed, and the solemn toll of the Bells, together with the heavy sound of the Minute Guns, apart from the funereal aspect which the Church presented, was well calculated to render the occasion in appearance, what it was in reality, a solemn and impressive one.

The whole proceedings were well gotten up, and reflect great credit on the Committee of Arrange- ments.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S ADDRESS.—The late hour at which this paper came to hand last week, and the crowded state of our columns, pre- vented our giving it any thing more than a hasty pe- rusal, and we were constrained to publish it without any comment of our own. And even now we should hardly mention it, (so confident are we that it meets the entire approbation of the Whig party, and knowing, as we do, that any remark of our's could not add any thing to its value,) did we not wish to bear our testimony to the sound Republican doctrines there avowed, as well as to the plain and concise man- ner in which the Address is written.

In the first place, Mr. Tyler gives us to under- stand, that he will administer the government ac- cording to the principles of the Constitution; that with regard to foreign nations, the groundwork of his policy will be justice to all, "submitting to in- justice from none;" and, that the honor of the na- tion shall sustain no blemish, he will endeavor to render the Army and Navy "replete with efficiency."

On the subject of office-holders interfering in elec- tions, his remarks are plain and open, and not to be mi-understood. He "will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases where such officer has been guilty of an active partisanship, or by secret means—the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable—has given his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the Government in con- flict with the freedom of elections." The office- holders are told that freedom of opinion will be tole- rated, but "thus far and no farther" will they be al- lowed to meddle in the politics of the country.

He does not mention the Sub-Treasury, but we are led to infer from his remarks that he is opposed *in toto* to that ruinous scheme. He says that a "complete separation should take place between the purse and the sword," meaning thereby, that the President, as commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, should not have the Public Moneys under his control. He is opposed to all war between the gov- ernment and the currency. "Measures of a financial character, now having the sanction of legal enact- ment, shall be faithfully enforced until repealed by legislative authority," but he regards existing enact- ments "as unwise and impolitic, and in a high de- gree oppressive"

He says nothing with regard to a U. S. Bank, but he will promptly give his sanction to "any constitu- tional measure which, originating in Congress, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circu- lating medium."

The Address abounds with sound Republican Whig doctrines, and we have no doubt that he will administer the government in that style of simplicity and economy which characterized the administra- tions of Madison and Monroe, and will carry out, in precept and in practice, those radical doctrines of *Reform* which have been contended for by the Whigs for twelve years past, and at last successfully.

We have no hesitation in giving to the adminis- tration of President Tyler our zealous and hearty support.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—We are gratified to learn from the Greensborough Patriot, that Augustin H. Shepperd, Esq. has been nomi- nated and consented to run as the Whig candidate in the District lately represenred by Mr. John Hill, composed of the counties of Rockingham, Guil- ford, Stokes and Caswell. Mr. Shepperd has, until the last Congress, represented that District for a num- ber of years. He is a sound Whig, and we have bu- little doubt of his election. Col. David S. Reid of Rockingham, is the Van Buren candidate.

We are glad also to learn, that Wm H. Washing- ton, Esq. has accepted the nomination as the Whig candidate in the Newbern District. As far as we are informed, he has no opposition.

Gen. McKay is a candidate for re election in the Wilmington District,

In this day's paper will be found a long Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania. We publish it entire, without comment, leaving our readers to form their own conclusions.

Mr. Biddle has written two letters, which are pub- lished, with regard to the affairs of the Bank, in ex- culpation of himself, which we will publish as soon as practicable.

"UNPRECEDENTED SWINDLING."—In alluding to the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the U. S. Bank of Penn- sylvania, under the above imposing caption, the North Carolinian says,—

"The Observer is as silent as the grave about these things, and for him, no one would ever know that such things were. Well may he be silent, and so should every man who ever had so little honesty as to advocate such a swindling shop as the United States Bank."

If the Carolinian had waited a little longer it would have seen whether we were disposed to keep the public in the dark concerning the disclosures made by the aforesaid Committee. The Report only came to hand on Tuesday last, at which time our paper was nearly filled up and ready for press; so that we did not have time to read it, much less to publish or comment upon it. We therefore laid it aside for a future notice.

By the way, one would be led to suppose, from the foregoing paragraph in the Carolinian, that the Report would have found a conspicuous place in the columns of that paper. But we have searched the Carolinian, and have been unable to find it any where. All we can find in relation to the subject, in addition to the editorial paragraph of which the above extract is the conclusion, is a *Synopsis* of the Report, copied from the "*New York Herald*"!

We submit it to the Carolinian, whether it would not have been acting in more fairness towards its readers, to have published the *Report itself*, instead of a Synopsis and an editorial paragraph evidently founded upon that Synopsis!

In the same paragraph, the Carolinian charges us with advocating the U. S. Bank, (of Pennsylvania, we presume he means.) We reply, that we have never been the advocate of this institution, since it was re-chartered by the State of Pennsylvania. When it was a *United States* Bank,—a *National* Bank,—it was a noble institution, fostering every in- terest in the country, and maintaining a sound credit unexampled in the history of banking. We were then its advocate. But when it ceased to be a *Na- tional* Bank, and became a *State* institution, we were no more its advocate than we were of any other State institution in the country. We have often regretted that it did not quietly wind up its affairs when it failed to procure a re-charter from Congress.

We are, and ever have been, in favor of a U. S. Bank,—(meaning thereby a Bank chartered by the Congress of the United States, having stock owned by the United States, and in which the United States shall have the appointment of a certain number of the Directors,)—and we hope that, at no very dis- tant day, we shall have such an institution. We do not believe it possible that the financial affairs of the country can be properly managed without the aid of such an one, or an institution founded upon similar regulations.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NORTH BEND! —We learn with extreme regret, that the late resi- dence of Gen. Harrison at North Bend has been de- stroyed by fire. The furniture was saved. How true it is that misfortunes never come alone!

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.—The Charter Elections in this State have just taken place. In the city the Van Buren ticket has succeeded for Mayor, but by a greatly reduced majority. In 1840, it was about 1600, now it is about 400. Of the Al- dermen, 7 are Whigs and 10 Van Buren; last year, 5 Whigs and 12 Van Buren.

In Brooklyn and Albany, the Whigs have pre- vailed by handsome majorities.

The Virginia Elections for Members of Congress and the State Legislature, take place on to-morrow.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The bill passed by the Le- gislature for the better regulation of the Banks of this State, has been vetoed by Gov. Porter. This is the *sixth* time the Governor has made use of the veto power at this session.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER for April has just come to hand, containing its usual variety of interesting matter.

The Globe of the 12th instant, in refer- ring to Mr. Tyler's speech delivered in the House of Representatives in 1819, on a motion then under discussion for issuing a *scire facias* against the Bank of the United States, to inquire into the violations of its charter, as developed by the report of the committee of that period, ascribes to Mr. Tyler opinions and designs as to which the editor is wholly mistaken. Mr. Tyler never asserted a claim to rescind the charter of the Bank at the mere will of Congress. He held it to be irrevocable except in the mode provided for in the charter, viz. by a regu- lar judicial inquiry. The speech itself shows this; but it is conclusively shown by his vote on Mr. Johnson's resolution of the same session to repeal the charter. Gen. Harri- son and Mr. Tyler both voted against Mr. Johnson's resolution, while both voted to issue a *scire facias*, as it is believed, on the same ground. Mr. Tyler, upon the removal of the deposites, again negatives, in his speech, the idea of the power of Congress or the President to violate the charter. He opposed the course of Gen. Jackson ex- pressly on the ground that he had constitu- tuted himself a jury to try and a judge to de- cide on the question of violation, and voted for the resolution which declared this to be a bold assumption of power—*the expunged resolution*. And we are permitted to infer, from his well-known opinions, that no man holds in more reverence the binding obliga- tions of charters, or their irrepealability.

National Intelligencer.

Opinions of the President of the United States.—When Mr. Tyler was a candidate for the Vice Presidency, he was regarded by every member of the Locofoco party as heterodox, and to man, we believe, all de- posited their votes against him. But now that Providence has called him to a higher and more responsible place, many of the same party affect to regard him as orthodox in all his notions. It is plain that there was either hypocrisy in the past opposition or knavery in the manifestations of present re- gard. Who that knows the leaders of the Locofoco party will doubt either as to the past or present?—[*New York Express.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Joseph Ritner, to be Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia.

Henry Harrison, Register of the Land Office at Dubuque, Iowa, vice Benjamin R. Petrikin.

John Wells, Jr. to be Justice of the Peace for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

ATTORNEYS.

Absalom Fowler, for the District of Arkansas.
Charles Chapman, for the District of Connecticut.
Joel Eastman, for the District of New Hampshire.
John Holmes, for the District of Maine.
Charles Davis, for the District of Vermont.

MARSHALS.

Joshua Howard, for the District of Michigan.
Minor Walker, for the Middle District of Florida.
William H. Russell, for the District of Missouri.
William Prentiss, for the District of Illinois.
Isaac Otis, for the Eastern District of Pennsylva- nia.
Sylvester Hartshorn, for the District of Rhode Is- land.
Israel W. Kelley, for the District of New Hamp- shire.
John D. Kinsman, for the District of Maine.
Alexander K. McClung, to be Marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi.
Anderson Miller, to be Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi.
James D. Doty, to be Governor of the Territory of Wiskonsan.
Walter Forward, of Pennsylvania, to be 1st Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States.

LAND OFFICERS.

Garret Elkin, Register of the Land Office at Springfield, Illinois, vice Marvellous Eastham.
John Beard, Receiver of Public Moneys at Craw- fordsville Indiana, vice Ambrose Whitlock, (ap- pointed in the place of Marks Crume,) who declines the appointment.

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

COLLECTORS.

James Perrine, Mobile, Alabama, in the place of John B. Hogan.
Edward Brooks, Detroit, Michigan, in the place of John McDonell.
Jonathan Roberts, Philadelphia, vice Calvin Blythe.

SURVEYOR.

J. Washington Tyson, Philadelphia, in the place of George W. Riter.

NAVAL OFFICER.

Bela Badger, Philadelphia, in the place of John Horn.

U. S. Bank Stock.—The deductions for probable losses reported by the Committee yesterday, to be made from the apparent ba- lance on the 1st January, are as follows:

On gross amount of active assets,	1,206,929 39
On gross amount of sus- pended debt,	5,646,211 07
On gross amount of stocks, in Europe and United States,	7,069,409 66
On Real Estate and Banking Houses,	467,066 47
On Bonds and Mort- gages,	158,355 83
On Foreign Bills of Ex- change,	350,000 00
On Debts due by State Banks,	3,366 664 16
On Notes of State Banks,	87,310 14
	17,751,946 72
Deduct estimated gain on "The Circulation" by reason of the loss or destruction of notes, say	450,000 00
	17,301,946 72

Leaving an estimated balance of 15,270,- 256, or 46 94-100 per share, on 325,286 shares; the balance of the capital stock be- ing held by the Bank. In presenting this statement, the committee however carefully abstained from vouching for any definite re- sults in a matter where these may be so much varied by the future administration of the Bank, and a multitude of other circum- stances.—*North American.*

THE COTTON CROP.

We gave it as our opinion on the 1st of March, that the falling off in the crop for the latter part of the year, would be greater in proportion than for the preceding five months, and on this we based a calculation that the present crop would not exceed 1,- 600,000 bales. The receipts for the month of March indicate that it will fall short of that. And nothing is more certain now, than that the deficiency is general, although more oppressively great in South Carolina and Georgia than in the Southwest. On the first of March the excess of the last, over the present crop, was as we stated, something more than 200,000 bales. The following is a table of receipts of Cotton at the principal Southern ports at dates nearest the first of April.

			1840–1	1838–10
New Orleans,	March	31,	628.189	709.342
Mobile,	"	27,	265.328	308.486
Florida,	"	27,	62,726	83,050
Georgia,	April	2,	96.365	193.258
S. Carolina,	"	3,	145,255	217,588
Total,			1,199,853	1,511,722
				1,199,853
Deficiency of present crop,				311,869

It appears from this that the receipts of March, 1841, have fallen short of March 1840, by 100,000 bales, which indicates that the crop is nearly exhausted, for March is ever a brisk month and the navigation for the greater part of it has been good. The freshet may have had some influence, but for a very brief space. In short, the pros- pect of the crop for the remaining part of the year is gloomy enough, and should warn all men to spend as little money as possible.

In regard to the disposition of that part of the crop which has already come to market, there is little to remark. The export coast- wise is influenced by so many circumstances, that it is not easy to draw any conclusions from it. This item has increased the pre- sent season about 100,000 bales, and as this is not explained by any considerable increase in the aggregate of foreign exports and of stock at New York, we may suppose that the domestic consumption has largely ad- vanced.

In regard to the direct Foreign exports, it should be observed, that the exports to Great Britain alone on the 1st of April last year, very nearly equalled the exports of this season to all Foreign places. Still the stock on hand in the Southern ports is much less than in 1840.

The amount of Sea Islands approaches much nearer to the crop of last year than was anticipated. The comparison on the 1st of April is as follows:—

1841, - - - - - -	16,301 bales.
1840, - - - - - -	19,049 bales.

Of all the Southern States Georgia will suffer most from the deficiency. Not only because the deficiency is there greatest, but her citizens are greatly in debt—her bank- ing system is in the extremest confusion, and a number of State works are in progress, involving a great expenditure. The en- tanglement of the State with rotten banks will add to the distress, if it does not bring about public bankruptcy and a grand explo- sion of the credit system in Georgia.

Charleston Mercury.

The Secretary of the Navy returned to this city on Wednesday evening from his visit to North Carolina.

The Attorney General has left this city on a visit to his residence in Kentucky.

National Intelligencer, 16th inst.

The Hon. William Drayton has been elected President of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and several new Directors have been appointed, in place of old ones, resigned. At an adjourned General Meet- ing of the Stockholders, held on Thursday last, it was recommended, by the report of a committee, that the stock of the Bank should be reduced from thirty-five to four- teen millions of dollars, its estimated value, and that the Legislature of the State should be petitioned to release the Bank from a proportionate part of the bonus which it is bound to pay to the State.

National Intelligencer.

Singular Coincidence.—It is remarked by the Washington Correspondent of one of the newspapers, as not a little remarkable, that Mr. Tyler, who now becomes President of the United States, should, for the third time, step into a high public trust by the death of the incumbent. He was made Governor of Virginia by the death of the Governor, he be- ing *Vice*—he was made a Senator, by the death of one before his time expired—and now he becomes President, by the death of the man under whom he was elected Vice President.

The Right way of Reform.—We pub- lish the following for general information. About $1,000 a year was, we believe, paid to an individual who held an office which is now declared to be "entirely unnecessary."

Pittsburg Gazette.

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 29, 1841.

SIR: As you have applied for the appointment of Military Storekeeper in the Quartermaster's Depart- ment at Pittsburg, I deem it proper to inform you that, finding the office to be entirely unnecessary, and a just regard to the public interests requiring its discontinuance, it has been abolished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BELL.

Samuel Hubley, Esq. Pittsburg, Pa.

The Globe inclines to the opinion, that War with England is probable. The Ex- official may be mistaken in this, as it has been in many other things. But if War should come, the greater the necessity for a vigorous support of the Administration. In fact, a general and enthusiastic support of the new President may avert War. But signs of popular defection, at this particular juncture, might, by creating the impression of domes- tic weakness, invite foreign aggression. The part of true patriotism, under such cir- cumstances, is to stand by our Government.

Richmond Whig.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on the 15th inst. Mr. HINTON UT- LEY to Miss FRANCES GRAY, both of that City.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on the 10th instant, Mrs. SARAH COOK, relict of the late Henry H. Cook, Inn-keeper.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

April 7.—Brig Rideout from Charleston; Schrs. Wm. Allen from ditto, Medium from ditto; Sloop Wm. Russell from ditto. 9.—Brig Dunmore from Harbor Island. 10.—Brigs Splendid from N. York, Premium from Gloucester, Br. Brig Isabella from Jamaica; Schrs. Peruvian from Baltimore, Challenge from St. Thomas, Batavia from New York. 12.— Schr. Pizarro from New York. 13.—Brig Vesper from New York; Schr. Venus from Philadelphia.

DEPARTURES.

April 6.—Schr. Grandee for Baltimore. 8.—Brig Wallace for St. Thomas; Schr. Carroll for George- town, S. C. 9.—Schrs. Repeater for New York, Albion for Georgetown, D. C. 10.—Brig Baltic for Boston; Br. Schr. Experiment for St. Andrews. N. B. 12.—Brig Rideout for Boston; Schrs. Norway for Barbadoes, Wm. Allen for New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—APRIL 21.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	45 a 60	Lead, bar,	.8 a 8½
Bacon,	7 a 8	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80 a 85
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Cotton,	7 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 26	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 12
Corn.	60	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	75
Flour, new	$5 a $6½	Sack,	$1 90 a $2¼
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	90 a $1 00	Tin, box,	$13½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 5
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a 00
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7½ a 8½	Wool.	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr. yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 15.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough, 9 00 a 12 00; Shingles 2 00 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 52; Salt, coarse, 25 a 27; Rice 3 00 a 3 25.

CHERAW MARKET—April 13.

Bacon 7 a 8; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 7½ a 10½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 5 00 a 5 25; Feathers 40 a 45; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Mo- lasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Charleston, 9 to 11½. Flour $5¾ to $6½. Cotton at Columbia, 8 to 12½. At Augusta, 9½ to 11½. At New Orleans, 8½ to 12.

Received per Steam Boat,

20 BOXES FRESH SODA BISCUIT,
5½ barrels Butter Crackers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

April 13, 1841. 46tf

THEATRE.

THE THALIAN ASSOCIATION would in- form the public that, in consequence of the in- clemency of the weather on yesterday evening, their proposed entertainment was postponed until to-mor- row Evening,

THURSDAY, 22d APRIL, 1841,

When, should the weather permit, the Play of

RICHARD III.

Will be performed. The other amusements, &c. as published in the Bill of Fare.

April 21.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 18, Steamer Henrietta, Rus- with boat Post Boy in tow, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, H. L. Mercer, C. T. Haigh, C. J. & J. M. Orrell, H. & E. J. Hale, Joseph Baker, P. Pearce, C. P. Mallett, Phœnix Company, G. B. Atkins, Dr. H. Robinson, C. Calpreath, T. S. Lutterloh, Geo. W. McDonald, E. W. Winslow, Boon & Breece, Jas. Martine, Cook & Co., A. W. Stockland Benbow & Co., of this place; and D. T. Pobs, A. Prentice, D. McCollum, Randolph Company, S. G. Coffin, Sher- ly & Fields, J. Ewing, G. W. Johnson, C. L. Payne, R. Foster, Brevard & Adams, J. J. & A. C. Blum, D. Clark, Mastin & Johnston, A. T. Zevely, D. C. Lilly, J. Small, Mrs. Wadsill, H. & W. Eakles, J. Banner, G. Foltz, J. T. Taylor and J. J. Bryant, of the interior.

Also, April 18, Steamer Cotton Plant, McRae, with Goods for T. J. Curtis, Gardner & McKethan, G. McNeill, B. Rose, W. McIntyre, E. L. Winslow, C. P. Mallett, G. W. & W. Draughon, J. H. Hoop- er, S. W. Tillinghast, D. McNeill, C. T. Haigh, E. W. Wilkings, E. J. Hale, John Crow, Joseph Ba- ker, M. N. Leary, S. T. Hawley, Cook & Co., Capt. Bradford, A. McLauchlin, A. Kimball, Waddill & Co., D. Shaw, T. S. Lutterloh, P. Pearce, R. Mc- Rae, Z. Burroughs and L. A. Nixon, of this place; and for Rockfish Company, N. Hill, A. Browder, J. A. Waugh, Jenkins & Biles, E. W. Smith, A. H. Lindsay, J. W. Lindsay Cress & Boger, J. & W. Murphy, J. J. & A. C. Blum, Brown & Jones, Mes- senhimer, Brown & Sherman, J. Sinali, Salisbury Manufactoring Company, B. Fraley, G. W. Brown, Lawrence & Christopher, Jenkins, of the interior.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Sale of Real and Personal Estate, advertised to take place yesterday, is postponed on account of the weather. It will take place on Tuesday next, if the weather permit.

April 21, 1841.

A CARD.

THE Steam Boat Cotton Plant will leave Fay- etteville for Wilmington on Monday the 3d May. The object of this notice is to advise persons in the interior that they can be accommodated in going to and returning from Wilmington by Steam Boat, the week of Episcopal Convention.

PROPRIETOR.

April 20, 1841.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting at the Town Hall on Wednesday even ng, 21st instant, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Volunteer Rifle Com- pany. All persons friendly to the object are respect- fully requested to attend.

April 19,

CORN MEAL.

THE GRIST MILL near the Lodge has been put in complete order, and is now prepared to grind Corn in any quantities, and as short notice. A skilful and trusty Miller has been employed. Those who prefer it, can have their Corn exchanged.

Fayetteville, April 14, 1841. 46tf

Standard Keeper's Notice.

ALL persons using Weights and Measures in this County, contrary to law, are notified that the Subscriber keeps his Office on Gillespie street, at the Store occupied by Mr. E. J. Clark, at which place he may be found at all times. Should he be absent from town, Mr. E. J. Clark will act for him, being duly authorized to do so.

FREDK MOORE, *Standard Keeper.*

April 13, 1841. 46tf

STRAYED,

ON Wednesday the 7th instant a dark bay Mare about 15 or 16 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, a blaze in her face, a hole in her ear, her tail and mane black. She was raised in Guilford county, and is likely to make her way there, if not taken up by the way. Any person who will bring her to the Subs- scriber, or send him word where he may find her, will be reasonably rewarded.

MALCOM McDONALD,

8 miles West of Fayetteville, between the Yadkin and Morganton Road.

April 17, 1841. 46-1w

THE PATRIARCH;

OR, FAMILY LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

PATRONIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES.

Editorial Department conducted by Rev. R. W. BAILEY.

THE PATRIARCH will be published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, with a clear type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, suited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of per- manent value. The first having been delayed till March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price $1 per annum in advance. It will thus be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications.

At the low price stated, it is manifest, expensive agencies cannot be employed. All *Clergymen* and *Post Masters* are, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit pay- ments. Money, current where the subscriber lives, will always be received.

Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communica- tions on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch may be made to Jonathan Leavitt, 14 John street, New York; or to Joseph Etter, Washington, D. C., (post- paid.)

All communications concerning the Editorial De- partment may be made to Rev. R. W. Bailey, No. 14 John street, New York.

To Editors.—Publishers of newspapers who will insert this Prospectus of the Patriarch, and *send a copy of the paper containing it to the Native A- merican, Washington, D. C.*, will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The Patriarch, or Family Library Magazine," is the title of a new, and, we should think, highly use- ful monthly work, designed to define and enforce the doctrines of nature and revelation, which designate the *Family*—1. as the great social organization. 2. as a primary school of education. 3. as a religious institution. The present number contains several engravings, and among them a portrait of the editor, R. W. Bailey. New York, Jonathan Leavitt; Washington, Joseph Etter.—*Madisonian.*

The introductory article, by the Editor, is on "the Family as an elementary school of education." We should be glad to give this article entire to our read- ers, but its length precludes it. We however advise all to obtain the work and read it for themselves; and if the future numbers equal the present, we are sure they will never regret the price paid for it, but will be amply recompensed in the rich family instruction conferred.—*Baptist Record.*

The number before us is well got up, and con- tains a number of sound and valuable articles. The design of the work is unquestionably good, and if carried on in the spirit in which it has commenced, "The Patriarch" will prove a valuable auxiliary in the cause of instruction.—*Saturday Chronicle.*

Its editorial department evinces judgment and a- bility.—*Philadelphic Public Ledger.*

The whole number is a very neat specimen of typography, while the reading matter is excellently adapted to the purpose intended.—*U. States Gazette.*

It contains a variety of useful practical papers. The object of the work is most certainly a good one. It is neatly printed.—*New Yorker.*

We think it will be a useful and popular work. *Journal of Commerce.*

The first number gives a very favorable promise that it will be a useful and popular work.

New York Evangelist.

The first number embraces a variety of interesting topics, forcibly discussed, and intended chiefly to pro- mote the interests of the domestic circle. The wri- ters whose labors are engaged for its pages seem earnest of the value of the work.—*N. Y. Observer.*

POETRY.

SONG.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

If thou hast crushed a flower,
The root may not be blighted,
If thou hast quenched a lamp,
Once more it may be lighted;
But on the harp or on the lute,
The string which thou hast broken,
Shall never in sweet sound again
Give to the touch a token!

If thou hast loosed a bird,
Whose voice of song could cheer thee,
Still, still he may be won
From the skies to warble near thee;
But if upon the troubled sea
Thou hast thrown a gem unheeded,
Hope not that wind or wave shall bring
The treasure back when needed.

If thou hast bruised a vine,
The summer's breath is healing,
As its clusters yet may grow,
Through the leaves their bloom revealing;
But if thou hast a cup o'erthrown
With a bright draught filled—oh! never
Shall earth give back that lavished wealth
To cool thy parched lip's fever!

The heart is like that cup,
If thou waste the love it bore thee,
And like that jewel gone,
Which the deep will not restore thee;
And like that string of harp or lute
Whence the sweet sound is scattered;
Gently, oh! gently touch the chords
Too soon forever shattered!

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of this institution was held yesterday. The room in rear of the banking room was crowded with stockholders a few minutes after 10 o'clock, many of them from neighboring cities. Samuel Breck, Esq., Chairman of the former meeting, presided and called the meeting to order. A communication was then presented from Mr. Dunlap, President of the Bank, accompanied by a statement of the affairs of the institution on the 21st of December, 1840, and also on the 31st March, 1841. This report, on motion, was laid on the table in order to hear the report of the Investigating Committee. It was a temperate, ingenious and carefully prepared statement of the affairs of the Bank, and corroborated the one presented to the stockholders on the fourth of 1st January. It also detailed some of the most prominent operations of the Bank in the way of loans, since it became a State institution.

We regret that we are compelled to state that the report exhibited, on the part of some of those to whose custody the affairs of the Bank had been committed, a dereliction of duty, which more than realized the fears of many of those interested.—Loans to a large amount had been made to some of the officers of the Bank and other persons, for the purpose of speculation, when the business community were refused accommodations, and settlements were afterwards made with these parties on the most disadvantageous terms. We have no desire to dwell upon this painful subject at present; but it becomes our duty to raise our voice in condemnation of acts which have but few parallels in any community.

FROM THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN, APRIL 4.

FROM FLORIDA.

By the steamer Charles Downing, Capt. Dent, the Editor of the Georgian last evening received the following letters from his correspondents:

HERALD OFFICE,
St. Augustine, April 1, 1841.

Our accounts from Tampa are to the 24th ult., and on balancing accounts but little appears to have been done during the month towards ending the war, that is, the number of Indians *in* now is not much greater than it was a month ago; however, Captain Page, who is the principal manager, is encouraged by present prospects, and as he is a shrewd man his opinions are entitled to great weight.

A distinguished Colonel writes that he does not believe that another shot will be fired, but this gentleman's experience of Florida Indians is too short to impress every body with the belief—much as we all desire it.

The whole amount of the month's "transactions," added to those of the winter, comes to this:—About 500 Indians of all sorts, perhaps 600, have surrendered or been captured—among them near one hundred warriors. Two hundred and twenty are actually shipped to New Orleans. Echo Emathla, the reputed Chief of the Tallahassees, is *in*. Cosa Tustenuggee (arrested by Captain Ker,) is on his way to Tampa with a number of his people, escorted by Capt. Wright. Wild Cat (with whom Col. Worth has brought a number of people) has gone out to see Sam Jones. Thus, what we suppose to be one-fifth of the Indians, are disposed of.

No impression appears yet to have been made on the Creeks and but little upon the Seminoles proper, of whom Hospitakhee (not come in) is the chief. Much, very much, therefore, remains to be accomplished before (after being so often cheated) we can be assured that our troubles are over. 1500 Volunteers who guarded the settlements are now discharged; this the Indians know. The regulars are ordered to protect the same positions, and should they be moved from their present advanced posts in the Peninsula, and the other potent, grave, and reverend seignors of the nation, will take much time to deliberate on the proposals of Gen. Armistead.

OFFICE OF THE NEWS,
St. Augustine, April 1, 1841.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamer De Rosset, from Tampa Bay, we learn that Wild Cat has come in and brought his warriors with him, and has gone out again after Sam Jones, to try and induce him to come in.

A letter received here, from an officer of the army at Tampa Bay, expresses the opinion that there will not be another gun fired by the Indians in Florida. God grant that it may prove correct, but we can scarcely rely upon it as yet. The shipment of from 2 to 300 Indians is confirmed.

Speak to a child—any child—in a calm, positive clear voice, and he will be sure to obey you, if you speak once and only once.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.,

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1841. 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

MULBERRY TREES AND SILK WORM EGGS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 5000 genuine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, at 10 to 15 cents per Tree, according to size. The Trees were grown in the vicinity, and are now in fine condition for transplanting. He also offers for sale 500,000 SILK WORM EGGS, at 25 cents per thousand. The Eggs are the product of healthy Worms, and of the superior variety termed Pea Nut. They spin their Cocoons in 24 to 28 days. Orders by mail (post paid) will meet attention.

JAMES BAKER.
Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1841. 36tf

NEW BOOKS.

HOWITT'S Rural Life of England; Howitt's Visits to Remarkable Places; The Wilhelm Meister of Goethe. by Carlyle; Sowing and Reaping, by Mary Howitt; Dearborn's Byron's Works; Etiquette for Ladies; Laws of Etiquette; School Books, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir? a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest? a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 23.

Received per Steam Boats,

5 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Cuba ditto,
35 hhds. MOLASSES,
20 tierces and bbls. ditto.

—In transit—

15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 26, 1841. 34tf

Beal's Hair Restorative.

A CONSIGNMENT of this article is just received at the Fayetteville Book Store. It is said to "effect A COMPLETE RESTORATION OF THE HAIR upon the heads of those who have lost the same, and have thereby become BALD, or partially so." Certificates to that effect accompany the article. Price, in Jars $3, in bottles $1.

January 25.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.
January 26, 1841. 34tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' Improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats,
10 casks Pound Plaister.
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
February 9, 1841. 36-tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
Feb'y 1.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street
November 19, 1839. 72tf

NOTICE.

THE late Firm of Nott & Starr being dissolved by the death of Mr. William Nott, of said firm, Notice is hereby given by the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner, to all persons having claims against the said firm, to present them for payment; and to all persons indebted to them, whose notes and accounts are due, that immediate payment is required, as the business of the firm must now be closed according to Law.

JOHN D. STARR,
Surviving Partner.
Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.
August 24, 1840.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

25,000 Juniper Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.

B. B. KIDDLUX & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In the Store lately occupied as a Jeweller's Shop by Mr. Beasley, near Liberty Point, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line in the best and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms.

February 25, 1841. 39tf

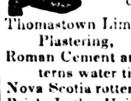
FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE BYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap,)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.
Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

LOOK HERE!



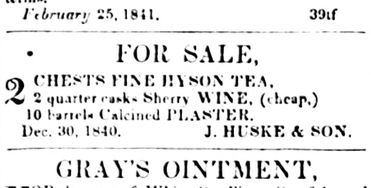
THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering,
Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight,
Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land,
Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing,
All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her.

J. E. P.
November 2, 1840. 22tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

6 Carriages,
7 Barouches,
5 four-wheel Buggies, very light.
3 Buggy Gigs, ditto.
5 Sulkeys, ditto.
6 Spring Wagons, and
4 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 1, 1841.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa*, Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine at all coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness. Any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found th slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.
January 1, 1839. 26-cow1Y

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism; Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood*. It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions*, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes*. It is made use of on *all plantations*, and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

IMPORTED

FLATTERER

WILL make the ensuing Season in Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber.

TERMS.

Fifty Dollars the Season, to commence 1st of March, and end 10th of July, 1841. Breeders who have patronised him two Seasons, will be allowed a deduction of twenty per cent., and of ten per cent. for one Season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will also be made to classes of six mares. Mares failing to Flatterer in the Spring, will be permitted to attend him in the Fall, (if desired) gratis—or in the following Spring for half price.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, &c.) his dam, Clare, by Marmion—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Byerly Turk mare, the dam of the two true Blues, &c. &c.

Extended Pedigree and other particulars in handbills.

Mares from a distance will have good pasturage gratis, and be well fed for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to avoid, but no liability will be assumed for, accidents.

JOHN BLACK.
Fayetteville, February 2, 1841. 36 tf.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *generel* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution*, bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often mat rially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Chonic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus*. As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine*.—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach*.

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE. *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York, and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

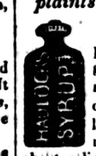
[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TO THE AFFLICTED

Hadlock's Vegetable Powders and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and removes morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes ease of the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, mild expectoration, removes pains in the side, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsboro street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints, and have acquired a high reputation, and are recommended by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have myself, from my own experience, and from the testimony of medicine, as used in my family, that I consider valuable, while its operation is mild and safe, I can recommended to all who may be labouring under the above complaints named: to give it a thorough trial, as I am confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers of North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public by the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as established by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted, such as Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor of the liver and irregular state of the Bowels. These, if neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by means that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with such directions accompanying each box. They are recommended by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated the complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *S. A. Agent.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for those attacks that I ever have used. I have also in numerous cuits frequently administered them to others with no instance without a sensible and speedy relief. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.
Fayetteville, March

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and malevolence, are levelled without distinction. In every town and country are alike filled with their praises. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are a Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine*, as they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Worms, Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are excellent in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

AGUE AND FEVER

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC

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